respectfully submitted, however, that the Wu et al. patent does not anticipate, nor otherwise suggest, the subject matter of the claims, whether considered by itself or in combination with the secondary references.

Claim 6 recites a bistable cholesteric liquid crystal display that includes a plurality of pixels within the display, and a driving means to apply voltage to each pixel. The claimed display further includes a control means for controlling the driving means to supply an initial voltage to the pixels to set all pixels to the P (reflective planar) state, and to subsequently supply sufficient voltage to selected pixels to switch those pixels to the FC (focal conic) state to provide a desired pattern. With respect to this latter claimed subject matter, the Office Action identifies column 10, lines 11-20 of the Wu et al. patent as disclosing a control means which supplies an initial voltage to set all pixels to the P state. It is respectfully submitted, however, that this and other portions of the patent disclose precisely the opposite type of operation. In particular, at column 10, lines 13-18, the patent states:

> It is necessary to drive each pixel to a predominantly focal-conic state during an initialization stage; a predominantly focal-conic state providing a reference state from which each pixel can be driven very quickly to any desired state during the addressing stage.

From this passage, it can be seen that the patent discloses that the pixels should be *initially* driven to the FC state. From this state, the pixels can then be driven to a planar or intermediate state during addressing.

As further evidence of the differences between the present invention and the reference, at column 10, lines 3-6, the Wu et al. patent states:

> Thus, as described supra, the relatively-slow speed (in the order of milliseconds) at which a CLC can be switched from a predominately light-reflective planar state to a predominantly light-scattering focal-conic state *should be avoided*. (emphasis added)

Thus, the patent explicitly teaches away from the mode of operation recited in claim 6, wherein all pixels are initially set to the P state, and selected pixels are subsequently switched to the FC state.

For the foregoing reasons, therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the Wu et al. patent does not anticipate the subject matter of claims 6 or 15. Furthermore, it does not render the subject matter of the other pending claims to be unpatentable, even when considered in light of the secondary references, since these references also do not suggest the distinguishing features of the claims discussed above. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of all pending claims are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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